

Kentucky



Gazette.

Two DOLLARS AND A HALF]

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

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PER ANNUM. SPECIE. IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON, KY. FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1825.

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The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES transmitted, this day, to both Houses of Congress by the hands of Mr. JOHN ADAMS, Junior, the following.

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
And of the House of Representatives

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is, of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his providence, and especially for that health which to an unusual extent has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of His hand in peace and tranquility—in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquility among ourselves. There has indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity.

Europe with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her Governments, whatever the theory of their constitutions may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institutions is the happiness of the people; and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period our intercourse with all those nations have been pacific and friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulations have recently been sanctioned by act of Parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality by which adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which affords the surest pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open, or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions; they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favored their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to counteract similar favors and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the advantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March 1815, to all the maritime nations, to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburgh and Russia. It was also adopted under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the act of Congress of 8th January, 1824; it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty, or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and of impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufactures, of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of 8th January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is probable that, if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime State, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages, to the general accession of all.

The convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th June 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years, from the 1st of October 1822, but with a proviso, that it should further continue in force till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce, unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operations so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous; and it still continues in force by common consent. But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims to considerable amount, of citizens of

the United States upon the Government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new Sovereign to the throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his Government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto, without effect. The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was after many years of patient forbearance, obtained; and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The Government of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfactory for well established claims of a similar character. And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the Republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negotiations of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; to one, of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other, the mutual obligation of the parties to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored Nation. These principles are, indeed indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American Hemisphere from the thralldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions—an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs and which the resistance still opposes in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgements of the Southern American Republic as independent States, will it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been and that not remote, when some of those states might in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another, resulting from the recent changes of their condition, is that of assembling, at the Isthmus of Panama, a Congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and Ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as will be compatible with neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The Commissioners under the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labors that, by the report recently received from the Agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the Commissioners will be closed at their next session, appointed for the twenty-second of May of the ensuing year.

The other commission appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the enquiry. A reference has been made to the British Government on the subject, which it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States, and of providing for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes of per-

sons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual parity of defence, in the presence of all the other nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy—There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. Put it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications on our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the thirteenth of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan.—The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution; a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparations of national defence; half a million to the gradual increase of the Navy; an equal sum for purchases of Territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them; and upwards of a million for objects of Internal Improvement, authorized by special acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Naval Establishments, and all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported, from the commencement of the year, is about twenty-five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter, is estimated at five millions and a half; from these thirty one millions, deducting the drawbacks, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year; and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the first of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

By an act of Congress of the third of March last a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorized at four and a half per cent, or an exchange of stock to that amount of four and a half per cent for stock of six per cent to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent, redeemable in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. An account of the measures taken to give effect to this act will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been but partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present session, and under what modifications.

The act of Congress of the third of March, last directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been executed by the actual subscription for the amount specified; and such other measures have been adopted by that officer, under the act, as the fulfilment of its intentions requires. The latest accounts received of this important undertaking, authorize the belief that it is in successful progress.

The payments into the Treasury from proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum; it is not expected that the second half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The act of Congress of eighteenth May, 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, was limited, in its operation of relief to the purchaser, to the tenth of April last. Its effect at the end of the quarter during which it expired was to reduce that debt from ten to seven million. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief, from and since that of second March, 1824, the debt had been reduced, from upwards of twenty-two millions, to ten. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether; and to

facilitate that consummation, I recommend to Congress the revival, for one year more, of the Act of 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modification as may be necessary to guard the public interests against fraudulent practices in the resale of the relinquished land. The purchasers of public lands are among the most useful of our fellow-citizens; and, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been justly extended to those who had previously purchased upon credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit sales had become unwieldy, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured as it has been, by experience, and adopted to the exigency of the times, the lands will continue, as they have become an abundant source of revenue; & when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall have been redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the common Treasury may be made to reflux in unfailing streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the Department of War, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the Report from the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organization and discipline of the Army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary, to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of a war, which should overtake us unprovided with a single corps of cavalry. The Military Academy at West Point, under the restrictions of a severe but paternal superintendence recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the Nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertakings of public improvements, to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of Artillery practice, established at Fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provision to the same end. The Reports from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing, subsistence, health, and pay of the Army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performance of their respective duties, and the highly accountable which has pervaded every part of the system.

Our relations with the numerous tribes of aboriginal natives of this country, scattered over its extensive surface, and so dependent, even for their existence, upon our power, have been, during the present year, highly interesting. An act of Congress of twenty-fifth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making Treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian Tribes beyond the Mississippi. An act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, authorized Treaties to be made with the Indians for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of New Mexico. And another act, of the same date, provided for defraying the expenses of holding Treaties with the Sioux, Chippewas, Menomonees, Sauks Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between said tribes. The first and the last objects of these acts have been accomplished, and the second is yet in a process of execution. The treaties which, since the last Session of Congress, have been concluded with the several tribes, will be laid before the Senate for their consideration, conformably to the Constitution. They comprise large and valuable acquisitions of territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of permanent peace between several tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

On the twelfth of February last, a Treaty was signed at the Indian Springs, between Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and individuals of the Creek Nation of Indians, which was received at the Seat of Government only a few days before the close of the last session of Congress and of the late Administration. The advice and consent of the Senate was given to it on the third of March, too late for it to receive the ratification of the then President of the United States: it was ratified on the seventh of March, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate. The subsequent transactions in relation to this Treaty, will form the subject of a separate Message.

The appropriations made by Congress, for public works, as well in the construction of fortifications, as for purposes of Internal Improvement, so far as they have been expended, have been faithfully applied. Their progress has been delayed by the want of suitable officers for superintending them. An increase of both the Corps of Engineers, Military and Topographical, was recommended by my predecessor at the last session of Congress. The reason upon which that recommendation was founded, subsists in all their force, and have acquired additional urgency since that time. It may also be expedient to organize the Topographical Engineers into a corps similar to the present establishment of the Corps of Engineers. The Military Academy at West Point will furnish, from the Cadets annually graduated there, officers well qualified for carrying this measure into effect.

The Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, appointed for carrying it into execution the

Act of Congress of 30th of April, 1824," to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals, have been actively engaged in that service from the close of the last session of congress. They have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a Canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and are preparing a full Report on that subject; which, when completed, will be laid before you. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance upon which the Board have been occupied, namely, the accomplishment of a National Road from this City to New Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphramagog with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the navigation of that River. The surveys have been made, and are nearly completed. The Report may be expected at an early period during the present session of Congress.

The Acts of Congress of the last Session, relative to the surveying, marking or laying out, roads in the Territories of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, from Missouri to Mexico, and for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, are, some of them, fully executed, and others in the process of execution. Those for completing or commencing fortifications, have been delayed only so far as the Corps of Engineers has been inadequate to furnish officers for the necessary superintendence of the works. Under the act confirming the statutes of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, three Commissioners on the part of the United States have been appointed for opening books and received subscriptions, in concert with a like number of Commissioners appointed on the part of each of those States. A meeting of the Commissioners has been postponed to await the definitive Report of the Board of Engineers. The lighthouses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the security of Plymouth Beach, and for the preservation of the Islands in Boston Harbor; have received the attention required by the laws relating to those objects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland Road, the most important of them all, after surmounting no inconsiderable difficulty in fixing upon the direction of the road, has commenced under the most promising auspices, with the improvements of recent invention in the mode of construction and with the advantage of a great reduction in the comparative cost of the work.

The operation of the laws relating to the Revolutionary Pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress. The Act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens, who had served in the war of Independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, enacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant to give. The result has been, that some among the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by diminish; as the decays of body, mind, and estate, of those that survive, must, in the common course of nature, increase; should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them? May not the want, in most instances be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved; and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I submit to Congress the expediency either of providing for individual cases of this description by special enactment, or of revising the Act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigor of its exclusions, in favor of persons to whom charity now bestows can scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

The portion of the Naval force of the Union in actual service, has been chiefly employed on three stations: The Mediterranean, the coasts of South America bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the West Indies. An occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves; one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been performed in restoring to his native soil, and domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our Country's Independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow men. The visit of General Lafayette, alike honorable to himself and to our Country, closed as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of unbounded gratitude of this People to him in return. It will form, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving to real history the intense interest of romance, and signally marking the unpurchaseable tribute of a great Nation's social affections to the disinterested champion of the liberties of human-kind.

The constant maintenance of a small squadron in the Mediterranean is a necessary substitute for the humiliating alternative of paying tribute for the security of our commerce in that sea, and for a precarious peace, at the mercy of every caprice of our Barbary States, by whom it was liable to be violated. An additional motive for keeping a respectable force stationed there at this time, is found in the maritime war raging between the Greeks and the Turks; and in which the neutral navigation of this Union is always in danger of outrage and depredation. A few instances have occurred of such depredations upon our merchant vessels by pirates or pirates wearing the Grecian flag, but without real authority from the Greek or any other government. The heroic struggles of the Greeks themselves, in which our warmest sympathies as Free-men and Christians have been engaged, have continued to be maintained with vicissitudes of success adverse and favorable.

Similar motives have rendered expedient the keeping of a like force on the coasts of Peru and Chili on the Pacific. The irregular and convulsive character of the war upon the shores, has been extended to the conflicts upon the ocean. An active warfare has been kept up for years, with alternate success, though generally to the advantage of the American Patriots. But their naval forces have not always been under the control of their own governments. Blockades, unjustifiable upon any acknowledged principles of international law, have been proclaimed by officers in command; and tho' disavowed by the supreme authorities, the protection of our own commerce against them has been made cause of complaint and of erroneous imputations upon some of the most gallant officers of our Navy. Complaints equally groundless have been made by the commanders of the Spanish Royal forces in those seas; but the most effective protection to our commerce has been the flag, and the firm-

ness of our own commanding officers. The cessation of the war, by the complete triumph of the Patriot cause, has removed, it is hoped, all cause of dissension with one party, and all vestige of force of the other. But an unsettled coast of many degrees of latitude, forming a part of our own Territory, and a flourishing commerce and fishery extending to the Islands of the Pacific and to China, still require that the protecting power of the Union should be displayed under its flag, as well upon the ocean as upon the land.

The objects of the West India squadron have been to carry into execution the laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade; for the protection of our commerce against vessels of a piratical character, though bearing commissions from either of the belligerent parties; for its protection against open and unequivocal pirates. These objects, during the present year, have been accomplished more effectually than at any former period. The African Slave Trade has long been excluded from the use of our flag; and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of Nature and Humanity, at defiance, by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations, less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours. The irregular privateers have, within the last year, been in a great measure banished from those seas; & the pirates, for months past, appear to have been almost entirely swept away from the borders and the shores of the two Spanish islands in those regions. The active, persevering, and unremitting energy of Captain Warrington, and of the officers and men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been crowned with signal success, and are entitled to the approbation of their country. But experience has shown, that not even a temporary suspension or relaxation from assiduity can be indulged on that station, without reproducing piracy and murder in all their horrors; nor is it probable that, for years to come, our immensely valuable commerce in those seas can navigate in security, without the steady continuance of an armed force devoted to its protection.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that, in the present or probable condition of human society a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours, could exist and be pursued in safety, without the continual support of a military marine—the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent Naval Peace Establishment, therefore, a dapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations. Our Navy, commenced at an early period of our present political organization, upon a scale commensurate with the incipient energies, the scanty resources, and the comparative indigence of our infancy, was, even then, found adequate to cope with all the powers of Barbary, save the first, and with one of the principal maritime powers of Europe. At a period of further advancement, but with little accession of strength, it not only sustained with honor the most unequal of conflicts, but covered itself and our country with undying glory. But it is only since the close of the late war, that, by the number and force of the ships of which it was composed, it could deserve the name of a Navy. Yet, it retains nearly the same organization as when it consisted only of five frigates. The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision, and the want of a Naval School of Instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.

The act of Congress of 26th May, 1824, authorizing an examination and survey of the harbor of Charleston, in South Carolina, of St. Mary's in Georgia, and of the coast of Florida, and for other purposes, has been executed so far as the appropriation would admit. Those of the 3d of March last, authorising the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and authorising the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes, are in the course of execution; for the particulars of which, and other objects connected with this Department, I refer to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated.

A Report from the Postmaster General is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that Department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending on the 1st of July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more than forty thousand dollars. Other facts, equally creditable to the administration of the Department, are, that, in two years from the first of July, 1823, an improvement of more than one hundred and fifty five thousand dollars in its pecuniary affairs has been realized; that in the same interval the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and that one thousand and forty new post offices have been established. It hence appears, that, under judicious management, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expenses; and that, by the discontinuance of post roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population; and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, shall be distributed to the remotest corners of the Union at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individual, and without the cost of a dollar to the public treasury.

Upon this first occasion of addressing the Legislature of the Union, with which I have been honored, in presenting to their view the execution, so far as it has been effected, of the measures sanctioned by them, for promoting the internal improvement of our country, I cannot close the communication without recommending to their calm and persevering consideration the general principle in a more enlarged extent. The great object of the institution of civil government, is the improvement of the condition of those who are parties to the social compact. And no government, in whatever form constituted, can accomplish the lawful ends of its institution, but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is established. Roads and Canals, by multiplying and facilitating the communications and intercourse between distant regions, and multitudes of men, are among the most important means of improvement. But moral, political, intellectual improvement, are duties assigned by the author of our existence, to social, no less than to individual man. For the fulfilment of those duties, governments are invested with power, and to the attainment of the end, the progressive improvement of the condition of the governed, the exercise of delegated power, is a duty as sacred and indispensable, as the usurpation of power not granted is criminal and odious. Among the first, perhaps the very first instrument for the improvement of the condition of men, is knowledge; and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants, the comforts, and enjoyments, of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential. So convinced of this was the first of my predecessors in this office, now first in the memory, as living, he was first in the hearts of our countrymen, that, once and again, in his addresses to the Congresses, with whom he co-operated in the public service, he earnestly recommended the establishment of seminaries of learning, to prepare for all the emergencies of peace and war—a national

university, and a military academy. With respect to the latter, had he lived to the present day, in turning his eyes to the institution at West Point, he would have enjoyed the gratification of his most earnest wishes. But, in surveying the city which has been honored with his name, he would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the site for an University, still bare and barren.

In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labor, and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition; and particularly to geographical and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the Declaration of our Independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to enquire, whether we are not bound, by obligations of a high and honorable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion to the common stock? The voyages of discovery, prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expense of those nations, have not only redounded to their glory, but to the improvement of human knowledge. We have been partners of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but of equal or proportional exertion in the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expenditures of outfit, equipment, and completion of the expeditions, were to be considered the only charges it would be unworthy of a great and generous nation to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burden the exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as the ways and means of defraying a single campaign in war. But, if we take into the account the lives of those benefactors of mankind, of which their services in the cause of their species were the purchase, how shall the cost of those heroic enterprises be estimated? And what compensation can be made to them, or to their countries, for them? Is it not by bearing them in affectionate remembrance? Is it not still more by imitating their example? by enabling countrymen of our own to pursue the same career, and to hazard their lives in the same cause?

In inviting the attention of congress to the subject of Internal Improvements, upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe for purposes of scientific research and inquiry. We have objects of useful investigation nearer home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied. The interior of our own territories has yet been very imperfectly explored. Our coasts, along many degrees of latitude upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean, though much frequented by our spirited commercial navigators, have been barely visited by our public ships. The River of the West, first fully discovered and navigated by a countryman of our own, still bears the name of the ship in which he ascended its waters, and claims the protection of our armed national flag at the mouth. With the establishment of a military post there, or at some other point of that coast, recommended by my predecessor, and already matured, in the deliberations of the last Congress, it would suggest the expediency of connecting the equipment of a public ship for the exploration of the whole northwest coast of the continent.

The establishment of an uniform standard of Weights and Measures was one of the specific objects contemplated in the formation of our constitution, and to fix that standard was one of the powers delegated by express terms in that instrument, to Congress. The governments of Great Britain and France have scarcely ceased to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has expanded into profound, laborious, and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in various latitudes, from the Equator to the Pole. These researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the course of science. The experiments are yet in the process of performance, some of them have recently been made on our own shores, within the walls of one of our own colleges, and partly by one of our own fellow citizens. It would be honorable to our country if the sequel of these experiments should be countenanced by the patronage of our government, as they have hitherto been by those of France and Britain.

Connected with the establishment of an University, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens, and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made, that on the comparatively small territorial surface Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere, there are not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries, which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe, by the means of these buildings, and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness, to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must receive at second hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to us unsearching eyes?

When on the 25th of October, 1791, the first President of the United States announced to Congress the result of the first enumeration of the inhabitants of this Union, he informed them that the returns gave the pleasing assurance that the population of the United States bordered on four millions of persons. At the distance of thirty years from that time, the last enumeration, five years since completed, presented a population bordering upon ten millions. Perhaps, of all the evidences of a prosperous and happy condition of human society, the rapidity of the increase of population is the most unequivocal. But the demonstration of our prosperity rests not alone upon this indication. Our commerce, our wealth, and the extent of our territories, have increased the corresponding proportions; and the number of independent communities, associated in our Federal Union, has, since that time, nearly doubled. The legislative representation of the States and People, in the two Houses of Congress, has grown with the growth of their constituent bodies. The House, which then consisted of sixty five members, now numbers upwards of two hundred. The Senate, which consisted of twenty six members, has now forty eight. But the Executive, and still more the Judiciary Departments, are yet in a great measure confined to their primitive organization, and are now not adequate to the urgent wants of a still growing community.

The naval armaments, which, at an early period, forced themselves upon the necessities of the Union, soon led to the establishment of a Department of the Navy. But the Departments of Foreign Affairs, and of the interior, which, early after the formation of the Government had been united in one, continue to unite at this time, to the unquestionable detriment of the public service. The multiplication of our relations with the nations and Gov-

ernments of the old world, has kept pace with that of our population and commerce, while, within the last ten years, a new family of nations, in our own hemisphere, has arisen among the inhabitants of the earth, with whom our intercourse, commercial and political, would, of itself, furnish occupation to an active and industrious Department. The constitution of the Judiciary, experimental and imperfect as it was, even in the infancy of our existing Government, is yet more inadequate to the administration of national justice at our present maturity. Nine years have elapsed since a predecessor in this office, now not the last, the citizen who, perhaps, of all others throughout the Union, contributed most to the formation and establishment of our constitution, in his valadictory address to Congress immediately preceding his retirement from public life, urgently recommended the revision of the Judiciary, and the establishment of additional Executive Department. The exigencies of the public service, and its unavoidable deficiencies, as now in exercise, have added yearly cumulative weight to the considerations presented by him as persuasive to the measure; and in recommending it to your deliberations, I am happy to have the influence of his high authority, in aid of the undoubting convictions of my own experience.

The laws relating to the administration of the Patent Office are deserving of much consideration and perhaps susceptible of some improvement. The grant of power to regulate the action of Congress on this subject, has specified both the end to be attained, and the means by which it is to be effected—to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. If an honest pride might be indulged in the reflection, that on the records of that office are already found inventions, the usefulness of which has scarcely been transcended in the annals of human ingenuity, would not its exultation be allayed by the inquiry, whether the laws have effectively insured to the inventors the reward destined to them by the Constitution, even a limited term of exclusive right to their discoveries?

On the 24th of December, 1799, it was resolved by Congress that a marble monument should be erected by the United States, in the Capitol, at the City of Washington; that the family of General Washington should be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. In reminding Congress of this resolution, and that the monument contemplated by it remains yet without execution, I shall indulge only the remarks, that the works in the Capitol are approaching to completion, that the consent of the family, desired by the resolution was requested and obtained; that a monument has been recently erected in this city, at the expense of the Nation, over the remains of another distinguished patriot of the Revolution; and that a spot has been reserved within the walls where you are deliberating for the benefit of this and future ages, in which the mortal remains may be deposited of him whose spirit hovers over you, and listens with delight to every act of the Representatives of his Nation which can tend to exalt and adorn his and their country.

The Constitution under which you are assembled is a charter of limited powers. After full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the objects, which, urged by an irresistible sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, should you come to the conclusion, that, however desirable in themselves, the enactment of laws for effecting them would transcend the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument which we are all bound to support, let no consideration induce you to assume the exercise of powers not granted to you by the people. But, if the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia; if the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; if the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; to fix the standard of weights and measures; to establish post offices and post roads; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy; to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying these powers into execution: If these powers, and others enumerated in the Constitution, may be effectively brought into action by laws promoting the improvement of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, the cultivation and encouragement of the Mechanic and of the elegant arts, the advancement of Literature, and the progress of the Sciences, ornamental and profound,—to refrain from exercising them for the benefit of the People themselves, would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge—would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts.

The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth. It stimulates the heart, and sharpens the faculties, not of our fellow citizens alone, but of the nations of Europe, and of their rules. While dwelling with pleasure satisfaction upon the superior excellency of our political institutions, let us not be unmindful that Liberty is Power; that the nation blessed with the largest portion of liberty, must in proportion to its numbers, be the most powerful nation upon earth; and that the tenure of power by man, is, in the moral purposes of his Creator, upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends beneficial, to improve the condition of himself and his fellow men. While foreign nations, less blessed with that freedom which is power, than ourselves, and advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement; were we to slumber in indifference, or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority? In the course of the year now drawing to its close, we have beheld, under the auspices, and at the expense of one State of this Union, a new University unfolding its portals to the sons of science, and holding up the torch of human improvement to eyes that need the light. We have seen, under the persevering and enlightened enterprise of another State, the waters of our Western Lakes mingled with those of the ocean. If undertakings like these have been accomplished in the compass of a few years, by the authority of single members of our confederation, can we, the Representative Authors of the whole Union, fall behind our fellow servants in the exercise of the trust committed to us for the benefit of our common Sovereign, by the accomplishment of works important to the whole, and to which neither the authority nor the resources of any one State can be adequate?

Finally, fellow citizens, I shall await with cheering hope, and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations; assured that, without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective States, or to the People, you will, with a due sense of your obligations to your country, and of the high responsibilities weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy to the means committed to you for the common good. And may He who searches the hearts of the children of men, prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, Dec. 6 1825.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly executed here

LEXINGTON GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1825.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last, without coming to any compromise respecting the court question, and without making any appropriation for rebuilding the State house—An appropriation was made for rebuilding the meeting house which was burnt during the occupancy of the house of Representatives.

The Governor's message, in reply to the resolutions adopted in the house of representatives on the motion of Mr. Breckinridge, has in part appeared in the Argus; as far as we have seen of it, it has disappointed what we apprehend were the expectations of the advocates of the resolutions, and like his message at the commencement of the session will be by the different parties, be approved and condemned.

The information it contains respecting the powers exercised by the judges of the Supreme court of the United States, must be read with great interest, by every friend to his country, and especially every true friend to representative government.—We shall commence the publication of it in our next.

The legislature of Tennessee adjourned on the 7th inst to meet at Nashville when next convened.

Appointments by the Governor and Approved by the Senate.

F. W. S. Grayson and R. P. Henry judges of the Court of Appeals vice. John Trimble and Rezin Davidge resigned.

James W. Denny, (Senator from Jefferson) Attorney General vice F. W. S. Grayson appointed judge of the Court of Appeals.

The great length of the President's message in this paper has crowded out sundry advertisements which shall have a place in our next.

The Rev. JOHN WARD will deliver a Masonic Oration in St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday next, 27th instant.

The answer of F. P. Blair to the question of the Committee for Courts of Justice.

[Being one of the documents accompanying the report of that committee, published last week.]

Willing to afford to the Legislature, or to either branch thereof, any information which may be deemed useful; but denying the power of either house, or of both united to assume the judicial authority exerted in deciding upon my right to the office I hold, or the executive power which may be requisite to carry their decision into effect; denying the right of the committee to compel me to give evidence against myself, in relation to a supposed malfeasance in office, by withholding public records and papers from the proper use and inspection of those who are entitled thereto, and protesting against the conclusion, that in responding to the question proposed, I am bound to answer them or others of similar import, I shall freely and candidly proceed to respond to the interrogatories of the committee.

Answer to the first question, I was present and acted in executing the law and the order of court, authorising the transfer of the books, records, papers and public property, belonging to the office of the late Court of Appeals, to that of the clerk appointed under the law approved December 24, 1824 re-organizing the Court of Appeals.

Answer to the second question. Those books, papers, records and public property, are yet under my care, control and custody.

Answer to the third question. If, in replying to this question, I should assent to the assumption on the part of the committee, that another individual, and not myself, was "the present clerk of the court of appeals," it would be an admission that a majority of one branch of the General Assembly, at this time, possessed the whole power of legislation, and were capable of defeating the law which received the sanction of the whole legislature; a sanction comprising the authority of a House of Representatives, the constitutional power of which was not less than that of the present House of Representatives.

The unsuccessful attempt recently made to repeal the law in question, has added the express recognition, and given the sanction of the present legislature, to the act of the last. I will not, therefore, make the concession, that the committee of courts of justice, which is but a minute number of the legislative body, emanating from it, and effectuating its acts through its authority alone, can properly predicate its proceedings upon the annihilation of the will and power of that body on which it depends.

I will, however, give the information required, taking the meaning of the question rather from my knowledge of the private opinions of the individual who propose it, than from the terms of the interrogatory, or the facts as they exist under the laws of the country.

I am not willing to deliver over to Jacob Swigert, the books, papers, records and public property, belonging to the office of the court of appeals, nor to any other agent for or on behalf of John Boyle, William Owsey or Benjamin Mills, Esqrs. I have refused, and shall continue to refuse to deliver the same, upon the demand of these individuals, or any other unauthorized individuals, until the law under which I was appointed is repealed, and until some other person is lawfully empowered to receive them, when I can, consistently with law, the condition of my bond, and my oath as clerk of said court, deliver over said records, books, papers, and public property, to such persons. The reasons for my refusal are more fully set forth in my response on that subject, addressed to said Benjamin Mills, John Boyle and William Owsey, a copy whereof is herewith respectfully submitted to the committee, as a part of my reply to this question.

Answer to the fourth question. I have since my possession of said papers, records, &c suffered them to be examined by persons interested in them, until a few days since, when, by threats of dispossessing me of these records, papers, &c and delivering them over to another without the authority of law, I was induced to shut my office, to secure them against impending violence and lawless invasion, the better to perform the condition of my bond, and my duties as clerk, and to avoid, as far as my foresight and prudent precaution could do, any breach of the public peace. Since that time, the same prudent precaution has induced me to preserve said records and papers in my particular safe keeping, except when used in court.

The exclusion of persons from the papers, &c has not been partial but general. I have always acted towards every applicant, from the same motive.

If any public or private inconveniences shall result from these precautions, I trust I shall be able, whenever my conduct as clerk shall be the subject of judicial inquiry to justify myself by the circumstances under which I have acted.

F. P. BLAIR.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Session of Congress opened yesterday, by the organization of the two houses. In the Senate the Vice President took the Chair, and on him, by the present rule of that body, will devolve the selection of the Committees, which in the Senate had always, until the last Session, been done by ballot. The other officers of the Senate are, by a new rule of that body, to be chosen on Monday next, having heretofore served during the pleasure of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New-York, was chosen SPEAKER, on the second ballot. The other officers of the last Congress were re-elected without the slightest indication of opposition, viz: Clerk, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE; Sergeant at Arms, JOHN OSWALD DUNN; Doorkeeper, BENJAMIN BURCH; Assistant Doorkeeper, OVERTON CARR.

The usual orders for Managers, &c. were adopted, and, after agreeing to exchange Messages, &c. and fixing on twelve o'clock as the daily hour of meeting, until otherwise ordered, the two Houses adjourned.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

The Mail of yesterday brought us the news of the death of General William Hull, of Newton, Massachusetts. It is hoped that this event will put a stop to the angry discussion respecting the campaign of 1812, which has been for some time going on and becoming daily more acrimonious, without the promise of any possible benefit. Gen Hull was a soldier of the Revolution, and, before his misfortune at Detroit, had rendered valuable public services to his country.

The Legislature of Georgia has adopted a resolution unanimously approving of the conduct of the U. States' Commissioners in relation to the late treaty with the Creek Indians.

The report of the Comptroller General of Georgia, lately made to the Legislature of that State, shews a surplus of receipts over the expenditures, for the last political year, amounting to \$174,421.93, and leaving in the Treasury \$772,407.48.—This is probably the richest State Treasury in the Union.

In repairing an old building, lately in Newtown, Conn, a leather bag containing several hundred dollars in silver, was found secreted in the chimney. It is supposed the money was placed there by the former owner and occupant, an old bachelor, some time since deceased.

I apprehend the following information will be acceptable to many at this season of the year.—Infallable cure for chapped lips.

Dissolve a lump of beeswax in a small quantity of sweet oil, over a candle, let it cool, and it is ready for use. Rubbing it warm on the lips two or three times, will effect a complete cure.

The attention of the public is turned to the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives of the United States. The names of Mr. Markley of Pennsylvania, Mr. Taylor of New York, Mr. McLane of Delaware and Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, are all mentioned as thought of by the house for that station, which, for so many years, was filled with such distinguished ability by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Clay.

In the report made to the Diet of Poland by Count Mostowski, minister of the Interior, it is stated that Iron rail roads have been constructed from Kalish to Brezce, 60 German miles, in uninterrupted length, [360 English Miles.]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We read with indignation an account of the massacre of several peaceful citizens at Rouen, who had assembled to testify their respect and attachment for the recent National Guest, of America. We hear of no other disturbance than that of Ronen; and even there, the illustrious General was escorted on his way home by a numerous and brilliant cavalcade on the next morning.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—By the ship Samuel Robinson, Choate, we have received a file of the Greenock papers to the 15th of October, containing London dates to the evening of the 11th, one day later than before received.

The London Morning Chronicle, after speaking of the doubtful movements of the Russian army of the South, the visit of Inspection of the Emperor, &c. gives the postscript of a letter from a gentleman in the North of Europe, in the following words:

"POSTSCRIPT.—I have just learnt from good authority, that the Russian Army under Wittgenstein in Bessarabia have crossed the Pruth, and commenced hostilities against the Turks. They have long been preparing for this step, and waited only for the slightest pretext to proceed to the extremities. This will be the harbinger of a lot of work for Europe."

Mr. Canning has declined interfering with the Turkish government in behalf of an Englishman, named Millington, who entered the Greek service, and has been taken prisoner.

I will, however, give the information required, taking the meaning of the question rather from my knowledge of the private opinions of the individual who propose it, than from the terms of the interrogatory, or the facts as they exist under the laws of the country.

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Answer to the fourth question. I have since my possession of said papers, records, &c suffered them to be examined by persons interested in them, until a few days since, when, by threats of dispossessing me of these records, papers, &c and delivering them over to another without the authority of law, I was induced to shut my office, to secure them against impending violence and lawless invasion, the better to perform the condition of my bond, and my duties as clerk, and to avoid, as far as my foresight and prudent precaution could do, any breach of the public peace. Since that time, the same prudent precaution has induced me to preserve said records and papers in my particular safe keeping, except when used in court.

In Georgia, the election of Judges, Attorney, and Solicitors General, has just been made. In every instance, the friends of Governor Troup have been swept from office, and the friends of his opponent put in the place of them. Of the whole number of Judges, &c. for the last year, (fourteen,) two only were suffered to remain, and they were of the ascendant party in the Legislature.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

A passenger arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, in the brig Buck, reports, that the captain of an English man-of-war-brig at Havana, fell in with a Spanish and Mexican fleet, the former to windward, and supposed an engagement to have taken place shortly after. Another Spanish frigate had arrived at Havana, where it was reported the Castilian had fallen and one frigate taken.

DIED

At his residence in Scott County Mr. THOMAS NUTTER, after a severe and lingering illness.

Dec. 9th 1825—49-tds

By order, M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

Nov. 24th 1825—47-56

RANAWAY.

FROM JOHN MARSHAL, in Jessamine County the latter part of October 23d, a negro man named

HARRY,

He is a tall raw boned man, about six feet high, the hair grows quite low on his forehead broad teeth, and the little toe on one of his feet, and probably the right one—has been burnt off when he was a child. He had on when he went off a white linen roundabout under a brown fullled cloth coat, and pantaloons but no doubt he has now got other clothing, that suits the season better. Any person who will apprehend said negro either in front of this state and deliver him to the subscriber in Jessamine County or secure him in any jail so that I get him shall be liberally rewarded by

ABRAHAM VINCE

JOHN MARSHAL

December 23d 1825—30*

TOWN TRUSTEES.

An election for eleven trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Court House in Lexington on Saturday the 7th day of January next to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board

Attest Joseph Towler Clk B. T.

Lexington December 15th. 1825.

SAMUEL ELLIS

SURGEON DENTIST.

TENDERS his services to the public in various branches of his profession.

He inserts artificial Teeth in the best possible manner and performs all the other operations necessary to restore diseased teeth and gums and certain to preserve them in a healthy state. He will attend on Ladies at their dwellings when requested; at present he occupies a room at Mrs. S. Keens Inn where he may be found at all times.

Dec. 15th 1825—50—31.*

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

RE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col. Sharp, in the several courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room recently occupied by Col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.

Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable

WHEAT

At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine

FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

Dec. 16th 1825.—50—1f

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns do. Tea do do do. Plates Twisters & Muffins, do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome, do. Soup Tureens, do. Saucers do. do. Bakers & Nappies, do. Mugs and Pitchers, do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do. Teaspoons, Sugars and Creams, do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c. Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Land and Negroes.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, made at their September Term, 1825, on petition of Joseph and Hezekiah McCann, for themselves, and as Guardians for the infant heirs of Neal McCann, deceased: We the undersigned Commissioners, being appointed to carry said decree into effect, shall proceed to sell at Public Sale on the 30th day of December Next, on the premises, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable in gold or silver, all the real estate of Neal McCann, deceased, mentioned in said decree, namely:

THAT VALUABLE FARM

Wheron said Decedent formerly lived, in Fayette County, living on the head waters of Boone creek, 2 miles East of Lexington, near Chiles's Tavern on the main road leading from Lexington to Winchester, containing about 270 acres first rate land, all under good fence, about one half cleared, the other is good timber and well set with grass, with three never failing springs, well calculated, for a stock

farm, with a good framed house, kitchen, bath, stables, stillhouse, and other convenient outhouses—also, 7 or 8 LIKELY NEGROES, principally men and women, one likely boy about 15 years old. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH McCANN,

HEZEKIAH McCANN.

Commissioners.

Nov. 29th, 1825.—49-3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to sale on the Court house square in the town of Lexington on the first Monday of January next three negroes towit: Harry Zenah alias Tenah and Maria on a credit of sixty days for current



POET'S CORNER.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN SENTINEL.
DELAYS.—By R. Southwick.

Shun delays, they breed remorse;
Take thy time, while time be lent thee;
Creeping snails have weakest force;
Fly their fault lest thou repent thee.
Good is best when soonest wrought;
Ling'ring labours come to nought.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure;
Seek not time when time is past,
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Time wears all his locks before,
Take thou hold upon his forehead;
When he flies he turns no more,
And behing his scalp is naked.
Works adjourned have many stays;
Long durs breed new delays.

Seek thy salve while sore is green,
Fester'd wounds ask deeper lancing;
After cures are seldom seen,
Often sought, scarce ever chancing.
Time and place give best advice;
Out of season, out of price.

MY FATHER'S AT THE HELM.
'Twas when the sea, with awful roar,
A little bark assailed,
And pallid fear's distracting power,
O'er each on board prevailed.

Save one, the Captain's darling child,
Who steadfast viewed the storm;
And cheerful, with composure smiled
At danger's threat'ning frown.

"Why sporting thus," a seaman cried,
"While terrors overwhelm?"
"Why yield to fear?" the boy replied;
"My Father's at the helm."

A COMMON CASE.
Pray tell me, Mr Printer,
What's an honest man to do?
All my neighbors, all the winter,
Wish to hear the news from you.

But among us, (nearly twenty,)
I alone your paper take;
So that news-day I've a plenty,
Sure to follow in my wake.

"Tell me neighbor, what the news is,"
Every one desires to know;
Thinks I, if a man refuses,
He perhaps might make a foe.

So I am compelled to loan it,
Till it goes the usual round;
Then when I, who really own it,
Want to read, it can't be found.

Tell me, Mr. Printer, tell me,
(I'm compelled to ask of you,)
If you've any pity, tell me,
What's an honest man to do? CYMON.

THE PRINTER'S ANSWER.
I can tell you Mr. CYMON,
What to do in such a case;
Be resolute, and dare deny, man,
Keep your paper in its place.

Tell your neighbors ten or twenty,
That you for your paper pay;
Where your's come from there are plenty.
Let them manage the same way.

Tell them to behave like you, sir,
Lay them where they can be found;
And when the year is fairly thro', sir,
To Worsley's go and get them bound.



NEW GOODS.

Alexander Parker,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, and now opening at his Store opposite the Court House in Lexington, a choice assortment of

GOODS,

Among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS, assorted
Casinetts, and Satinets, do.
Rose Blankets, do.
3 & 4 Point, do.
Twilled and Plain Bombazetts, do.
Plain and Striped Jeconets, do.
Cambriick & Mulmull Muslins, do.
Italian, Mantua & Nankeen Crapes, do.
Merino and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, do.
Blue, buff and light coloured fancy Prints, do.
Dark, and coloured Ginghams, do.
7-8, 4-4, and 6-4 Cotton Sheetings, do.
Best Sea Island Shirting, do.
Best steam loom, do.
Ladies' cotton and worsted Hose, do.
Single and double soal Morocco Shoes, do.
Misses Morocco Slippers, do.
Valentia Slippers, do.
Children's Morocco Shoes, do.
Best Loaf Sugar, and Coffee, do.
Best Imperial Gunpowder Tea, do.
To be sold for Cash, on very moderate terms
29, 1822—44-tf.

TAKEN UP

BY Jacob Troutman, living in Fayette county, on David's Fork of Elkhorn,

One Sorrel Mare.

For 15 years old, fifteen hands three inches high, star in her forehead, right hind foot white, and grey face, crest fallen, and several white spots on her neck, appraised to \$40—Also, one

Mahogany Bay Stud Colt.

Two years old, right hind foot white up to the footlock, left fore foot roan, and a little white on the right fore foot, appraised to \$25 by W. E. Dudley and Joshua Owings before me, a Justice of the Peace for Fayette county.

JAMES DUDLEY, J. P.

December 16, 1825.—50-3t

Washington Hall.

ASA WILGUS.

HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him on the most moderate terms. His Table, Bar, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.

Nov. 5th, 1825.—50-3m

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Pa.
WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW,
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND
COUNTY COURTS.
Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-tf.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale, of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted
MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42-tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

Fayette County to wu.

TAKEN up by Thomas Stephenson two miles from Lexington on Russells Road one

BAY FILLEY

about two years old near thirteen hands high one hind foot white, black mane and tail star in the face unbroke, appraised to Twenty Dollars in Commonwealth's money by Daniel White and James Wyatte before me this 27th day of August 1825.

O. KEEN J. P.
Was also found an old saddle on Henry's mill road.

December 9th 1825—49-3t*

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

FRESH TEAS.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,
HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

TEA, RICE, MUSTARD,

COFFEE, PEPPER, INDIGO,

SUGAR, ALSPICE, STARCH,

CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE,

RAISINS, CINNAMON, SOAP,

FIGS, SALTS, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS,

TOBACCO,

Spermatic OIL for LAMPS,

London Madeira, in Bottles,

Sherry Wine,

Domestic Wine,

Cherry Bounce, two kinds,

French Brandy,

RUM,

Old Peach Brandy,

Old Whisky,

Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING,

In boxes do

RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps

Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also,

best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes

that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and

far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48-tf

KENTUCKY.

Madison Circuit Sct. September Term 1825.

Green Clay Complainant

Against Lawrence Long's heirs &c. Deft's

On the motion of the complainant, affidavit being filed by said Complainant as to the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants J. Long Richard Caulk and Sally his wife late Sally Long Lyall Bacon and Nancy his wife late Nancy Long, Gabriel Long William Long, Nicholas Long and the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, heirs and devisees of Lawrence Long dec: are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—it is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term and file their answers to the complainants Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of his order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively, and the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test

45 9w DAVID IRVINE Clk. M. C. C.

Sept. 19. 1825.—45-9w

—State of Kentucky,

Madison Circuit Sct. September Term, 1825.

Green Clay Complainant, against

Samuel Estil & others Deft's

In Chancery.

On the motion of the Complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants George Tolston and Ann his wife, James Brown, John Blanchard and Charles Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur A. Lee, James Acklin and McLean his wife, Edmund P. Lee, Baldwin M. Lee, Christopher Acklin and Sarah G. his wife, Abner Laceter and Catarina his wife, William J. Grills and Elizabeth his wife, Alexander Acklin and Mary Ann his wife and John Lee, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court; it is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term, and file their answers herein to the Complainants Bill and amended Bills, that the same shall be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively. And the cause is continued until the next court.

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